

Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

1942
DEDM

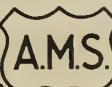
LIBRARY
RECEIVED
★ MAY 23 1941 ★
U. S. Department of Agriculture

Dairy Production

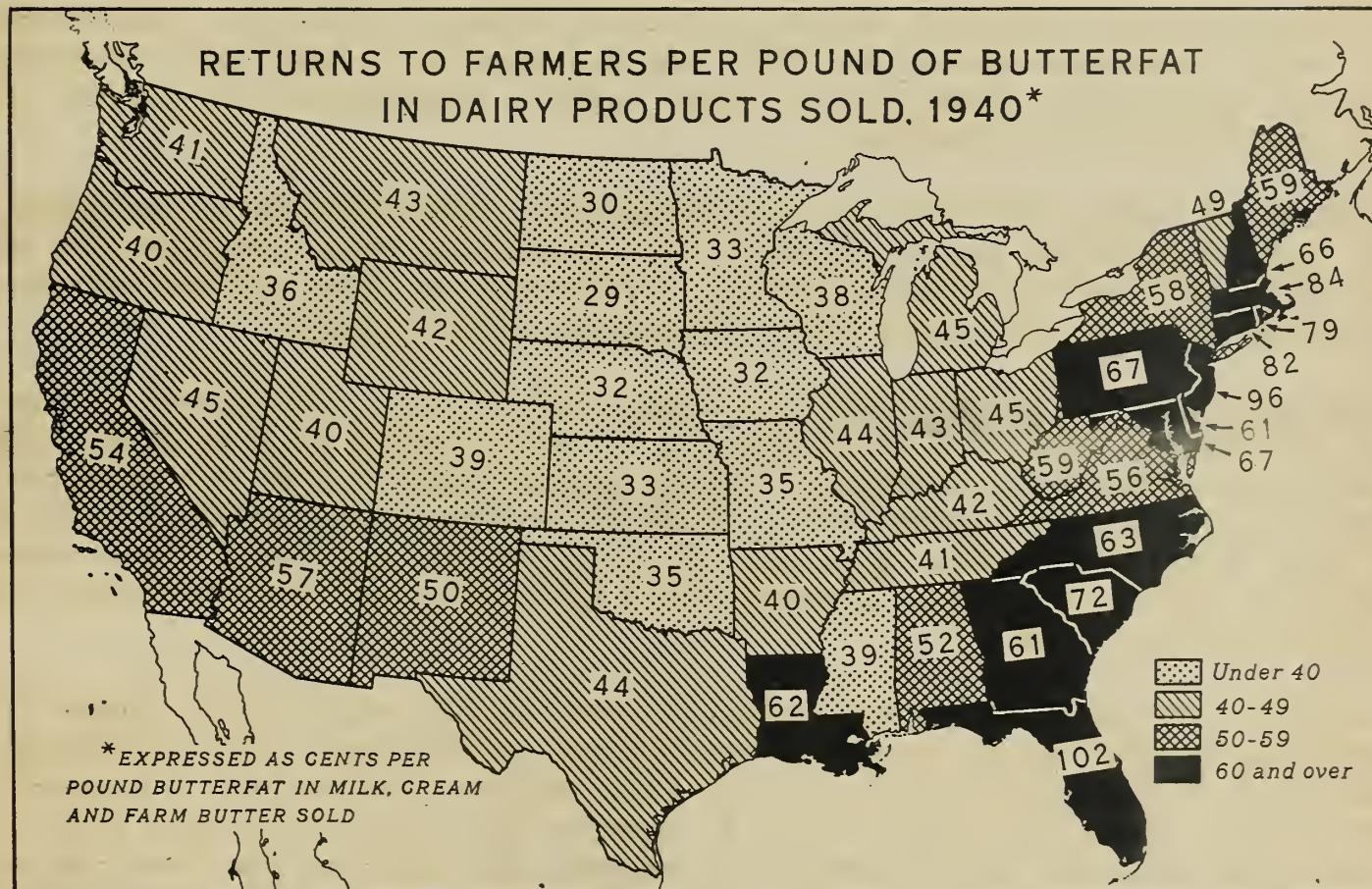
Issued Monthly by

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

No. 13



MAY 15, 1941



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 437 AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

THE RETURNS PER UNIT WHICH FARMERS OBTAIN FROM THE SALE OF DAIRY PRODUCTS ARE HIGHEST WHERE MOST OF THE MILK CAN BE SOLD FOR CONSUMPTION IN FLUID FORM AND LOWEST WHERE THERE IS LITTLE MARKET FOR DAIRY PRODUCTS EXCEPT FOR CREAM TO BE USED IN MAKING BUTTER. A COMPARISON OF THIS MAP WITH THE TWO ON THE BACK COVER WILL SHOW THAT ALTHOUGH RETURNS IN 1940 WERE CLOSELY RELATED TO THE DENSITY OF POPULATION RELATIVE TO THE NUMBER OF COWS THEY WERE ALSO NEARLY PROPORTIONAL TO FEED COSTS.

DAIRY PRODUCTION SUMMARY

The U. S. Department of Agriculture reports that new records for the production of milk and dairy products are being set as a result of the best prices for dairy products in more than ten years, relatively low prices for feeds, and the best early pastures since 1929.

Milk production during April was about 12 percent above the 5-year (1935-39) average for the month. This is on a level with the high production in January, February, and March of this year, which were 13, 12, and 12 percent respectively above the averages of corresponding months. Milk production increased more than usual during April, has probably continued heavy till mid-May, and is likely to continue heavy until price, feed, and pasture conditions change.

The production of manufactured dairy products in April was about 22 percent above the 5-year average for the month. This was the same percentage of increase over average as in each of the last three months. Creamery butter, cheese, and evaporated milk all seem to have shared in the increase and it is probable that ice cream did also.

Stocks of dairy products on hand increased somewhat more than usual during April but only about the same as in 1938 when pastures were about equally early. The increase seems about normal for an early season, considering the present high level of production and consumption.

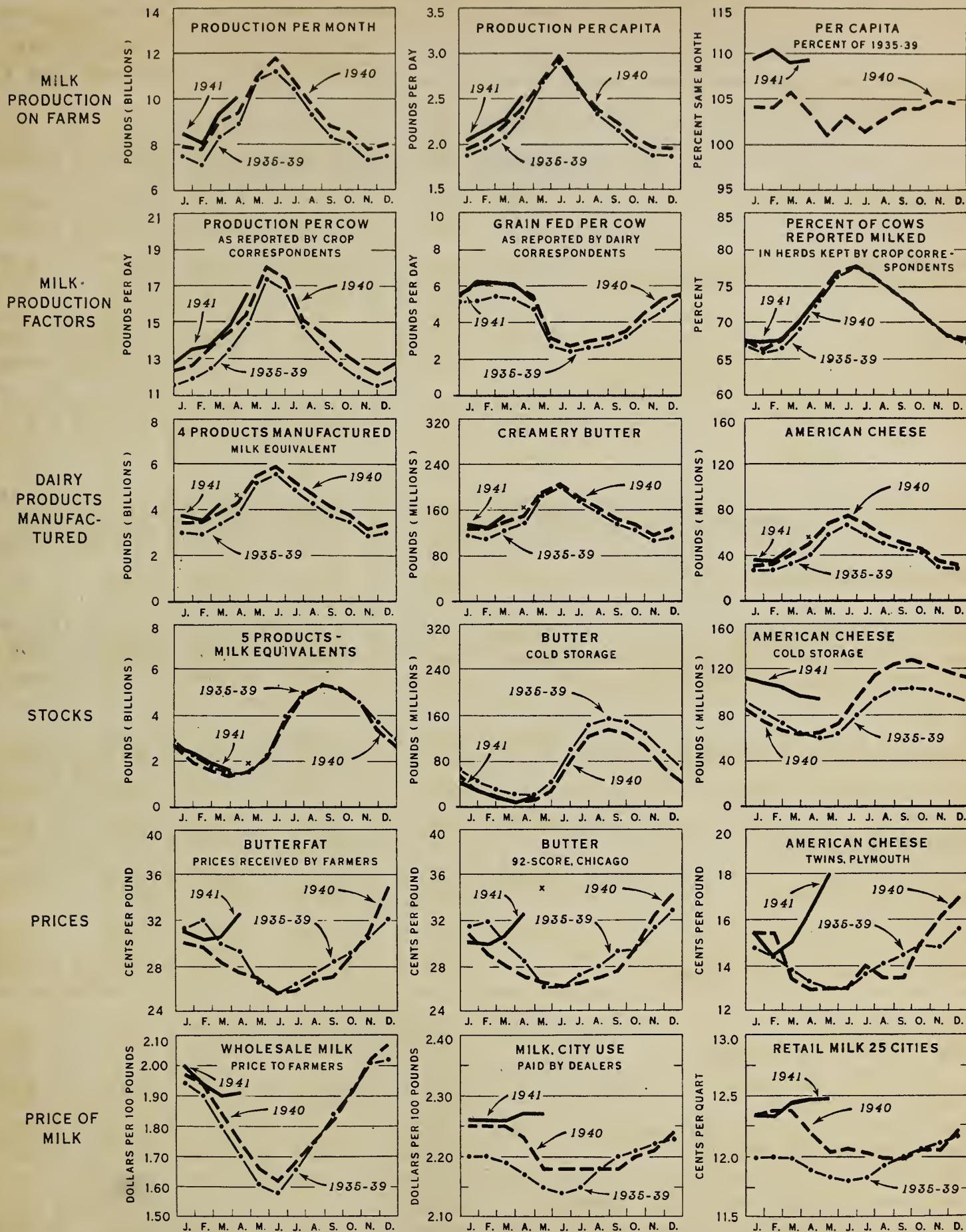
Prices of dairy products have risen sharply, notwithstanding the record production. Latest reported prices of butter and cheese are above averages for May in any year since 1929 and 1930 respectively. Milk sold for city use has not shown the usual seasonal decline and retail milk prices have edged upward.

Pastures had a favorable start in nearly all States, due largely to good rains in the western half of the country and an early spring in the North. The condition of pastures on May 1 averaged slightly higher than in 1938 and substantially higher than in other years since 1929. On May 1 pastures were reported to be furnishing more than 30 percent of the feed of milk cows in nearly all States except the North Atlantic group, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, and much more than the usual proportion in these.

Pasture prospects appear favorable in most central and western areas but have been declining rapidly in an important eastern and northeastern area extending westward over most of Ohio and portions of the Ohio valley. In most of this area pastures and hay crops have been helped by showers and could still show full recovery, but the need for rain is becoming urgent. Rainfall in the first two weeks of May was much below normal in nearly the whole area from the Northern Great Plains and lower Mississippi River eastward. Prospects for feed and hay crops are still moderately favorable, and if there was a certainty of approximately normal rainfall in areas now too wet or too dry, prospects would appear excellent.

Prices of feeds and feed grains are favorable for liberal feeding. Wholesale prices of feedstuffs on May 14 averaged nearly 10 percent lower than a year ago, and they appear lower in comparison with prices of dairy products than the average for any May since 1929. Supplies of several oil meals are particularly large. The price of cottonseed meal is much lower than a year ago, which will help dairymen in the South. Linseed meal is relatively cheap in coastal markets. Feed grains are not correspondingly cheap, but prices are low compared to butterfat, and supplies are ample.

DAIRY PRODUCTION: GRAPHIC SUMMARY FOR THE UNITED STATES



* APPROXIMATION BASED ON INFORMATION AVAILABLE TO ABOUT 12TH OF CURRENT MONTH

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Dairy Production

SUMMARY OF DAIRY STATISTICS FOR THE UNITED STATES

May 15, 1941

		Average 1935-39	1940	1941	
				Total or average	Percent of 1940
MILK PRODUCTION ON FARMS					
Total, per month..... mil.lb.	Feb. Mar. Apr.	7,124 8,342 8,928	7,801 9,006 9,444	8,008 a/ 9,331 a/ 10,020 a/	102.7 103.6 106.1
Per capita, daily average.....lb.	Mar. Apr.	2,084 2,304	2,207 2,390	2,271 a/ 2,519 a/	102.9 105.4
Per cow, per day.....lb. (As reported by crop correspondents)	Mar. 1 Apr. 1 May 1	12.51 13.52 14.87	13.62 14.45 15.42	13.77 14.84 16.54	101.1 102.7 107.3
GRAIN FED PER COW.....lb. (As reported by dairy correspondents)	Apr. 1 May 1	5.28 4.68	6.02 5.43	6.08bc/ 5.26 c/	101.0 96.9
PRODUCTION OF MANUFACTURED DAIRY PRODUCTS					
Creamery butter, monthly.....mil.lb.	Mar. Apr. May 1 May 8	124.8 137.9 -- --	139.2b/ 152.2b/ -- --	149.7 b/ 164.3 a/ -- --	107.5 108.0 112.9 116.9
weekly.....week ending					
American cheese.....mil.lb.	Mar. Apr.	33.0 40.0	40.7 50.3	44.6 b/ 55.1 a/	109.6 109.5
Evaporated milk, case.....mil.lb.	Feb. Mar.	126.6 159.8	170.5 199.6	167.0 203.6	97.9 102.0
4 products, milk equivalent.....mil.lb. (Creamery butter x 21, all cheese except skim x 10, canned cond. & evap. milk x 2.2)	Feb. Mar. Apr.	2,971 3,440 3,855	3,531 3,931 4,371	3,620 4,217 --	102.5 107.3 107.6 c/
STOCKS ON HAND					
Butter in cold storage.....mil.lb. (Including government holdings)	Apr. 1 May 1	22.2 21.6	8.9 9.5	9.0 17.7 a/	101.1 186.3
Commercial holdings, only.....	May 1	8.8	8.3	16.3 a/	196.4
American cheese..... mil.lb. (Cold storage holdings)	Apr. 1 May 1	65.2 60.3	62.0 65.4	97.5 94.4 a/	157.3 144.3
Evaporated milk, case.....mil.lb. (Manufacturers' stocks)	Mar. 1 Apr. 1	100.9 93.8	150.5 173.4	176.6 136.1	117.3 78.5
5 products, milk equivalent.....mil.lb. (Butter, all cheese, canned cond. & evap. milk plus cream in cold storage)	Mar. 1 Apr. 1 May 1	1,744 1,470 1,476	1,604 1,372 1,507	1,988 1,645 1,906 c/	123.9 119.9 126.5
PRICES					
Butterfat, per pound.....ct. (Prices received by farmers)	Mar. 15 Apr. 15	30.1 29.3	28.3 27.5	30.7 32.6	108.5 118.5
Butter, wholesale, per pound.....ct. (92 score, Chicago)	Apr. May	28.51 26.18	27.10 26.42	32.54 35.25 d/	120.1 133.4
American cheese, wholesale, per pound.....ct. (Twins, Plymouth, Wisconsin)	Apr. 15 May 15	13.35 13.05	13.00 13.00	16.25 18.00	125.0 138.5
Milk, wholesale, per 100 pounds.....dol. (All purposes, prices received by farmers)	Mar. 15 Apr. 15	1.80 1.70	1.83 1.74	1.90 b/ 1.91 a/	103.8 109.8
Milk for city distribution, per 100 pounds...dol. (Prices paid by dealers, 3.5% basis)	Apr. May	2.17 2.15	2.23 2.18	2.27 2.27	101.8 104.1
Milk, retail, delivered, per quart.....ct. (Average, 25 markets)	Apr. May	11.89 11.84	12.20 12.04	12.47 12.52 a/	102.2 104.0

a/ Preliminary. b/ Preliminary revision. c/ Forecast or interpolation. d/ Price May 14.

mbp

Milk production on farms in the United States during April, estimated at 10.0 billion pounds, exceeded production in that month last year by about 6 percent. At the end of the month production was up even more sharply--about 9 percent--over last year when cool weather delayed pasture development in the eastern two-thirds of the country. Daily milk production per capita in April, estimated at 2.52 pounds, was, by a margin of about 4 percent, the highest for the month in more than a dozen years for which records are available.

MONTHLY MILK PRODUCTION ON FARMS, UNITED STATES
1935-39 Average, 1940, and 1941

Month	Monthly Total			Daily Average per Capita		
	Average		Average		Average	
	1935-39	1940 1/	1941	1935-39	1940 1/	1941
January	7,480	7,952	8,448 1/	1.871	1.950	2.058 1/
February	7,124	7,801	8,008	1.957	2.044	2.159
March	8,342	9,006	9,331	2.084	2.207	2.271
April	8,928	9,444	10,020	2.304	2.390	2.519
May	10,719	11,076	—	2.676	2.712	—
June	11,195	11,805	—	2.886	2.985	—
July	10,443	10,865	—	2.604	2.657	—
August	9,330	9,812	—	2.325	2.398	—
September	8,338	8,880	—	2.145	2.241	—
October	7,992	8,510	—	1.989	2.077	—
November	7,303	7,845	—	1.876	1.977	—
December	7,516	8,076	—	1.868	1.968	—
Yearly Total	104,710	111,072	—	2.216	2.301	—

1/ Revised.

Milk production per cow in herds kept by crop correspondents increased more rapidly than usual during April, and on May 1 exceeded previous records for the date by nearly 5 percent. Production per cow was relatively high in nearly all parts of the country, with only 5 States below average for the date. Record high milk production per cow for May 1 was reported from the 7 top-ranking milk producing States. Among these were included New York and Pennsylvania, the leading fluid milk-producing States in the Northeast; and Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Illinois, and Michigan, which are the most important States in the great dairy manufacturing territory of the Upper Mississippi Valley and Great Lakes region.

Exceptionally good early spring pastures in nearly all parts of the country have been one of the important factors in the sharp increase in milk production during April. Warm weather during April started pastures unusually early in the Northern States and with moisture conditions exceptionally favorable for grass in most central and western portions of the country, the May 1 condition of pastures was above average in nearly all parts of the United States. In herds kept by dairy correspondents, milk cows were reported to be obtaining 43.9 percent of their feed from pastures on May 1, a little less than on that date in 1938, but otherwise the largest proportion for May 1 in the 11 years for which information is available. In important Eastern and Northeastern dairy sections dry weather since the first of May has delayed the growth of grass and in mid-May pasture prospects in these sections were much less favorable than on May 1. In the central and western portions of the country pasture conditions continue excellent.

PERCENTAGE OF FEED OF MILK COWS OBTAINED FROM PASTURE ON MAY 1 AS
REPORTED BY DAIRY CORRESPONDENTS, BY MAJOR GROUPS OF STATES, 1931-41.

	North	E. North	W. North	South	South	United	
Date	Atlantic	Central	Central	Atlantic	Central	Western	States
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
<u>May 1</u>							
1931	4.8	26.5	37.8	50.5	75.0	44.8	38.5
1932	2.4	14.5	39.1	43.1	69.2	54.2	35.1
1933	6.7	18.0	28.5	51.2	66.2	40.1	32.9
1934	4.6	18.2	31.9	43.2	71.3	61.3	36.0
1935	5.1	26.2	41.1	57.0	74.0	48.2	41.3
1936	3.5	13.2	30.4	43.1	63.4	49.0	32.3
1937	3.4	17.7	38.9	47.0	72.6	41.8	36.8
1938	11.8	31.8	48.6	61.1	77.1	53.7	46.6
1939	2.4	15.7	36.5	46.0	65.4	59.3	35.4
1940	2.3	11.9	30.3	44.5	65.2	60.0	32.7
1941	7.3	28.6	44.6	53.6	73.8	62.0	43.9

Grain and concentrates were fed liberally to milk cows on May 1, especially in areas where pastures were not yet furnishing a very large proportion of the ration. Reports from dairy correspondents showed a daily average of 5.26 pounds of grain fed per milk cow, somewhat less than the 5.43 pounds reported for the date last year but otherwise the highest for May 1 on a record beginning in 1931. In the central and southern portions of the country, where milk cows have obtained more than the usual green feed from pasture, the quantity of grain fed per cow on May 1 was less than on that date last year when a delayed season extended the feeding period.

GRAIN FED PER MILK COW PER DAY ON MAY 1 IN HERDS KEPT BY DAIRY CORRESPONDENTS,
BY MAJOR GROUPS OF STATES, 1931-41.

	North	E. North	W. North	South	South	United	
Date	Atlantic	Central	Central	Atlantic	Central	Western	States
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
<u>May 1</u>							
1931	7.0	5.6	5.7	4.7	3.8	3.2	5.20
1932	6.3	5.6	4.8	4.4	3.8	2.8	4.80
1933	5.7	5.8	5.7	3.9	3.4	3.0	4.92
1934	6.0	4.9	4.4	4.6	3.3	2.2	4.31
1935	6.0	4.4	3.4	4.4	3.4	2.8	3.99
1936	6.1	5.7	5.1	4.9	4.3	3.2	5.02
1937	6.2	4.8	3.4	5.5	3.9	3.2	4.34
1938	6.3	5.5	4.7	4.7	4.2	3.2	4.88
1939	6.2	5.7	5.3	5.8	4.3	3.1	5.15
1940	6.8	6.4	5.5	5.4	4.3	3.1	5.43
1941	6.8	6.0	5.4	4.9	4.1	3.4	5.26

VALUE PER 100 POUNDS OF GRAIN AND CONCENTRATES FED TO MILK COWS IN HERDS
KEPT BY DAIRY CORRESPONDENTS, BY MAJOR GROUPS OF STATES, SPECIFIED DATES, 1940-41.

	North	E. North	W. North	South	South	United	
Date	Atlantic	Central	Central	Atlantic	Central	Western	States
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
<u>1940</u>							
Feb. 1	1.79	1.29	1.13	1.66	1.46	1.44	1.39
Nov. 1	1.66	1.19	1.00	1.60	1.33	1.31	1.28
<u>1941</u>							
Feb. 1	1.78	1.33	1.08	1.66	1.41	1.38	1.38
May 1	1.76	1.36	1.13	1.73	1.43	1.43	1.41

gbp

DAIRY PRODUCTION

State	Milk Produced per Milk Cow in Herds kept by Reporters 1/			Condition of Dairy Pastures 2/		
	May 1 :Av. 1930-39:	May 1 1940	May 1 1941	May 1 :Av. 1930-39	May 1 1940	May 1 1941
	Pounds			Percent		
Me.	14.5	14.2	15.9	83.2	84	86
N.H.	14.9	14.5	14.6	83.2	84	86
Vt.	15.8	16.9	17.1	85.5	85	88
Mass.	18.5	19.5	19.6	84.3	82	79
R.I.	3/	3/	3/	78.5	76	81
Conn.	17.9	18.6	19.4	82.2	80	87
N.Y.	18.9	20.3	21.0	76.5	71	84
N.J.	20.1	19.5	20.7	78.5	70	80
Pa.	17.9	18.6	19.8	76.5	72	83
N.Atl.	18.04	18.76	19.70	77.9	73.5	83.5
Ohio	16.3	16.6	17.6	75.5	73	78
Ind.	15.2	15.5	17.2	76.3	76	82
Ill.	15.8	16.5	17.9	75.4	77	87
Mich.	18.3	19.1	19.9	71.0	70	87
Wis.	18.3	19.4	21.0	74.1	73	90
E.N.Cent.	17.15	17.95	19.29	74.7	74.0	84.9
Minn.	17.6	18.5	20.5	69.6	70	83
Iowa	15.4	16.4	18.6	75.0	78	87
Mo.	11.5	11.4	12.0	73.5	73	81
N.Dak.	13.0	15.8	16.7	54.5	63	78
S.Dak.	12.7	13.5	14.4	64.0	70	80
Nebr.	15.0	15.2	15.8	71.2	64	70
Kans.	15.5	14.9	17.8	65.0	62	80
W.N.Cent.	14.64	15.33	16.79	70.3	70.4	81.4
Del.	3/	3/	3/	75.0	74	84
Md.	15.0	16.1	17.1	74.8	71	79
Va.	11.2	11.0	12.4	76.7	69	80
W.Va.	11.1	10.1	10.9	74.2	69	73
N.C.	11.2	12.3	12.5	77.8	72	83
S.C.	9.9	9.8	11.0	70.9	65	72
Ga.	9.0	9.1	9.9	76.5	68	76
Fla.	3/	3/	3/	75.8	76	77
S.Atl.	10.93	11.32	12.43	75.8	69.9	78.3
Ky.	11.7	10.8	12.6	76.7	70	82
Tenn.	10.7	10.3	11.3	76.4	67	76
Ala.	8.7	8.4	9.4	75.9	68	80
Miss.	8.4	6.6	7.7	76.0	69	80
Ark.	9.9	9.2	10.3	78.7	76	82
La.	3/	3/	3/	76.7	79	83
Okl.	12.6	11.9	12.8	65.9	66	84
Tex.	10.4	10.3	11.1	71.4	72	94
S.Cent.	10.56	9.97	10.97	73.6	70.0	84.1
Mont.	14.6	15.9	17.6	71.1	87	86
Idaho	18.2	21.2	19.7	81.9	94	89
Wyo.	12.8	14.5	15.1	79.0	84	84
Colo.	14.1	16.1	17.6	69.5	73	85
N.Mex.	3/	3/	3/	68.4	80	89
Ariz.	3/	3/	3/	88.0	79	96
Utah	3/	3/	3/	79.1	89	88
Nev.	3/	3/	3/	83.5	95	90
Wash.	19.5	22.0	22.3	78.5	94	93
Oreg.	18.7	21.1	20.6	81.7	95	91
Calif.	21.1	22.0	21.0	78.1	92	93
West	16.91	19.47	19.69	78.3	90.7	91.5
U.S.	14.81	15.42	16.54	74.4	74.0	83.9

1/ Averages represent the reported daily milk production of herds kept by reporters divided by the total number of milk cows (in milk or dry) in these herds. Figures for New England States are based on combined returns from Crop and Special Dairy reporters and are weighted by counties. Figures for other States, regions, and U. S. are based on returns from Crop Reporters only.

2/ State averages are based on reports by crop correspondents. For regional and U.S. averages the States are combined in proportion to the importance of pastures to dairy production on May 1.

3/ State averages omitted because of instability, but reports are included in arriving at regional averages.

REGIONAL VARIATION IN RETURNS PER UNIT RECEIVED FROM SALES OF DAIRY PRODUCTS

When farmers' receipts from sales of milk, cream, and butter are added together and compared with the total quantity of butterfat in the milk marketed or used to produce dairy products for market, the returns per unit of butterfat are found to differ markedly between States, as shown by the map on the front cover and by the table on page 9. These variations are due in part to differences in the prices which producers receive for milk, cream and butter but even more to differences in the proportions of the milk marketed in each of these forms.

The regional prices of cream, wholesale milk, and other dairy products appear to be determined by somewhat different factors. In 1940, the prices which farmers in the various States received for butterfat sold as cream ranged from 23 cents per pound in Georgia and Alabama to 34 cents in most of New England, the regional differences being due chiefly to differences in quality and handling costs and nearness to market, as explained in the October, 1940 issue. Prices received for milk sold at wholesale ranged from \$1.38 per 100 pounds in Wisconsin to \$3.15 per 100 pounds in Florida, the prices apparently depending largely on production per capita, on how much of the milk was sold for fluid consumption, and on the percentage of butterfat in the milk.

The various dairy products return to producers quite different amounts per pound of butterfat due to differences in areas of production, in sanitary requirements, frequency of delivery, bottling and retailing costs, value of skim milk remaining on farms, and other factors affecting net costs of production. In 1940 returns per pound of butterfat averaged 28 cents for farm-skimmed cream compared with 46 cents for butterfat in milk sold at wholesale, and \$1.21 for butterfat in milk retailed by farmers. The relative importance of these methods of sale in each State, as measured by the milk used, is shown on page 9. Some of the reasons for the variations in methods of sale, also details of quantities, prices and returns per unit are shown in full, by States, in the recently issued publication entitled "Farm Production, Disposition and Income from Milk, 1924-40."

As both the prices of individual dairy products and the proportion of the milk marketed in the higher-value forms are usually highest where the number of consumers is large in proportion to the volume of dairy products produced, the number of people per cow in each State serves as a rough yardstick of the local demand for dairy products relative to the supply. In most States with about 3 people per cow, returns in 1940 ranged from 31 cents to 41 cents per pound of butterfat. In more populous States the range of prevailing returns was 10 percent higher for each additional person per cow. Thus, prices in States with 11 people per cow were about 80 percent higher, ranging from 57 cents in Arizona to 72 cents in South Carolina. Local differences in production per cow and various other factors caused some variation but the only States materially outside of this price relationship were Wisconsin, New Jersey, and the New England States, in all of which supplies and prices were affected by interstate shipments of milk.

Differences between States in returns per unit of butterfat appear to persist primarily because they are extensively supported by differences in costs of production. Where net returns are particularly favorable, both the number of milk cows and the production of milk normally increase until a balance with other States is restored. Such a balance is brought about by the higher costs that result from keener competition for the feed and by the lower returns for dairy products that result from the increased supply. Comparing conditions in the larger groups of States, the prices of hay and other feeds tend to be lowest where the number of people per cow is lowest and progressively higher in areas of denser population. Thus, in the West North Central group of States, where there were 2.1 people per cow, the price paid to farmers for loose hay during six main feeding months of 1940 averaged \$5.24 per ton and the value of the grain and concentrate mixture being fed to milk cows on February 1 and November 1 was reported by dairy correspondents as \$1.06 per 100 pounds. Corresponding values in other groups of States were progressively higher by about 75 cents per ton of hay and an equal amount per half ton of feed for each additional person-per-cow. Thus, in the North Atlantic States with 11.2 people per cow the hay price averaged \$11.99 per ton and the grain and concentrate mixture \$1.72 per 100 pounds. Considering the constant changes in local prices and the diversity of conditions, the regional adjustment of the number of milk cows and of milk production to the local demand for dairy products and to local feed supplies appears remarkably close.

Returns per Unit from Dairy Products Sold and Some Related Factors, by States, 1940

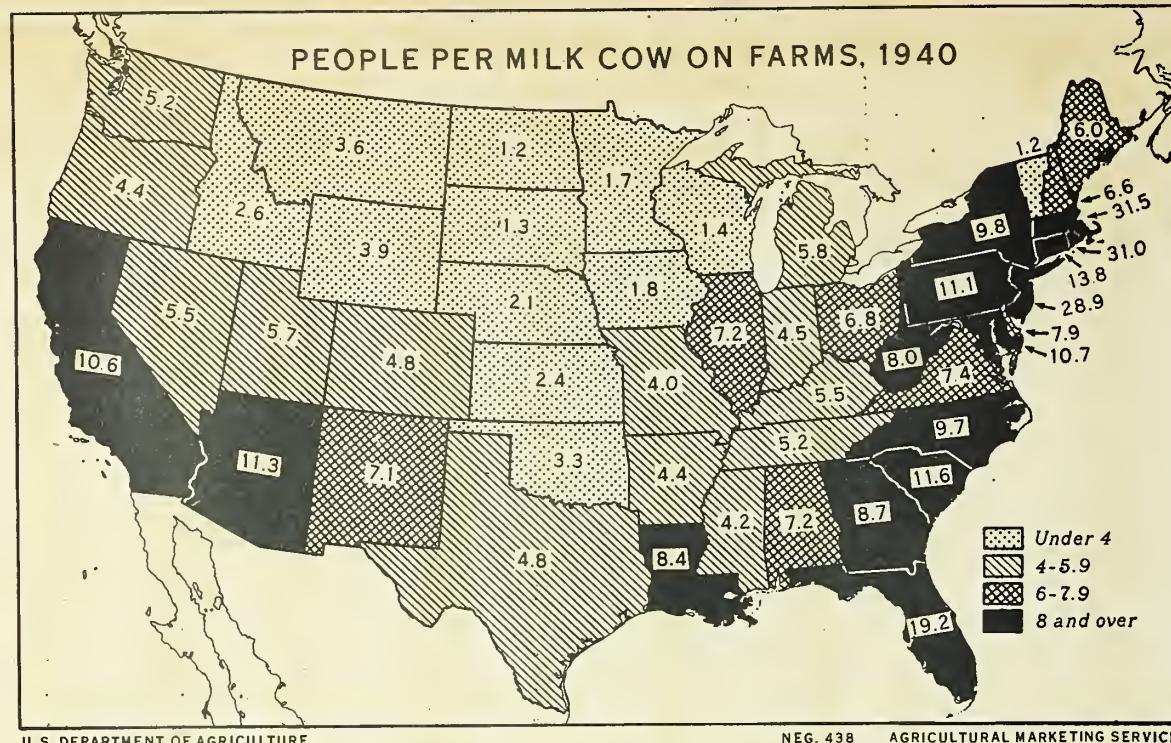
State	Returns from dairy products sold 1/			Relative volume of milk marketed in each form 1/			Relative feed costs 3/		
	Per 100 lbs.	Per lb. butterfat	Per 100 lbs. milk	Per 100 lbs. butterfat	Per 100 lbs. milk	Per 100 lbs. fat	People: Farm: All	per ton of dairy products sold	Hay and concentrates: per ton of cow 2/
	Dol.	Ct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Maine	2.47	59	18	63	8	11	100	6.0	8.40
N.H.	2.58	66	13	82	2	3	100	6.6	11.40
Vt.	2.02	49	4	91	4	1	100	1.2	10.05
Mass.	3.28	84	19	80	1	-	100	31.5	17.25
R.I.	3.05	79	13	86	1	-	100	31.0	17.30
Conn.	3.21	82	18	81	1	-	100	13.8	17.25
N.Y.	2.19	58	7	90	2	1	100	9.8	11.75
N.J.	3.53	96	21	79	-	-	100	28.9	17.45
Pa.	2.53	67	16	78	3	3	100	11.1	11.70
Ohio	1.86	45	9	64	25	2	100	6.8	7.60
Ind.	1.78	43	7	57	35	1	100	4.5	8.00
Ill.	1.69	44	8	63	28	1	100	7.2	6.85
Mich.	1.72	45	6	58	35	1	100	5.8	7.30
Wis.	1.39	38	1	82	17	-	100	1.4	7.65
Minn.	1.22	33	2	14	84	-	100	1.7	4.10
Iowa	1.22	32	2	13	85	-	100	1.8	6.40
Mo.	1.45	35	7	33	59	1	100	4.0	6.20
N.Dak.	1.11	30	3	3	93	1	100	1.2	3.65
S.Dak.	1.10	29	4	5	91	-	100	1.3	4.25
Nebr.	1.22	32	5	14	80	1	100	2.1	6.00
Kans.	1.30	33	6	18	75	1	100	2.4	5.45
Del.	2.38	61	15	81	2	2	100	7.9	14.00
Md.	2.63	67	13	81	3	3	100	10.7	12.00
Va.	2.31	56	13	54	22	11	100	7.4	11.95
W.Va.	2.46	59	29	30	30	11	100	8.0	9.95
N.C.	2.78	63	21	45	14	20	100	9.7	13.05
S.C.	3.16	72	34	40	11	15	100	11.6	12.35
Ga.	2.68	61	24	34	19	23	100	8.7	11.50
Fla.	4.37	102	39	54	3	4	100	19.2	10.80
Ky.	1.80	42	16	37	43	4	100	5.5	10.40
Tenn.	1.82	41	9	53	28	10	100	5.2	10.90
Ala.	2.33	52	21	46	14	19	100	7.2	10.15
Miss.	1.77	39	8	57	30	5	100	4.2	8.75
Ark.	1.74	40	15	25	53	7	100	4.4	7.70
La.	2.74	62	28	55	13	4	100	8.4	9.75
Okla.	1.49	35	11	20	67	2	100	3.3	6.90
Tex.	1.95	44	13	41	39	7	100	4.8	8.25
Mont.	1.66	43	12	18	68	2	100	3.6	5.05
Idaho	1.42	36	4	49	47	-	100	2.6	6.70
Wyo.	1.63	42	12	28	58	2	100	3.9	7.65
Colo.	1.48	39	9	38	52	1	100	4.8	8.65
N.Mex.	2.02	50	18	21	59	2	100	7.1	10.35
Ariz.	2.19	57	20	56	23	1	100	11.3	8.20
Utah	1.53	40	8	65	26	1	100	5.7	8.50
Nev.	1.70	45	16	12	72	-	100	5.5	7.10
Wash.	1.65	41	8	55	36	1	100	5.2	8.00
Oreg.	1.80	40	7	48	45	-	100	4.4	8.00
Calif.	2.06	54	10	72	18	-	100	10.6	8.25
U.S.	1.74	44.2	8	52	38	2	100	5.4	7.88

1/ For details of quantities and prices see "Farm Production, Disposition and Income from Milk", 1924-1940, pages 93-95.

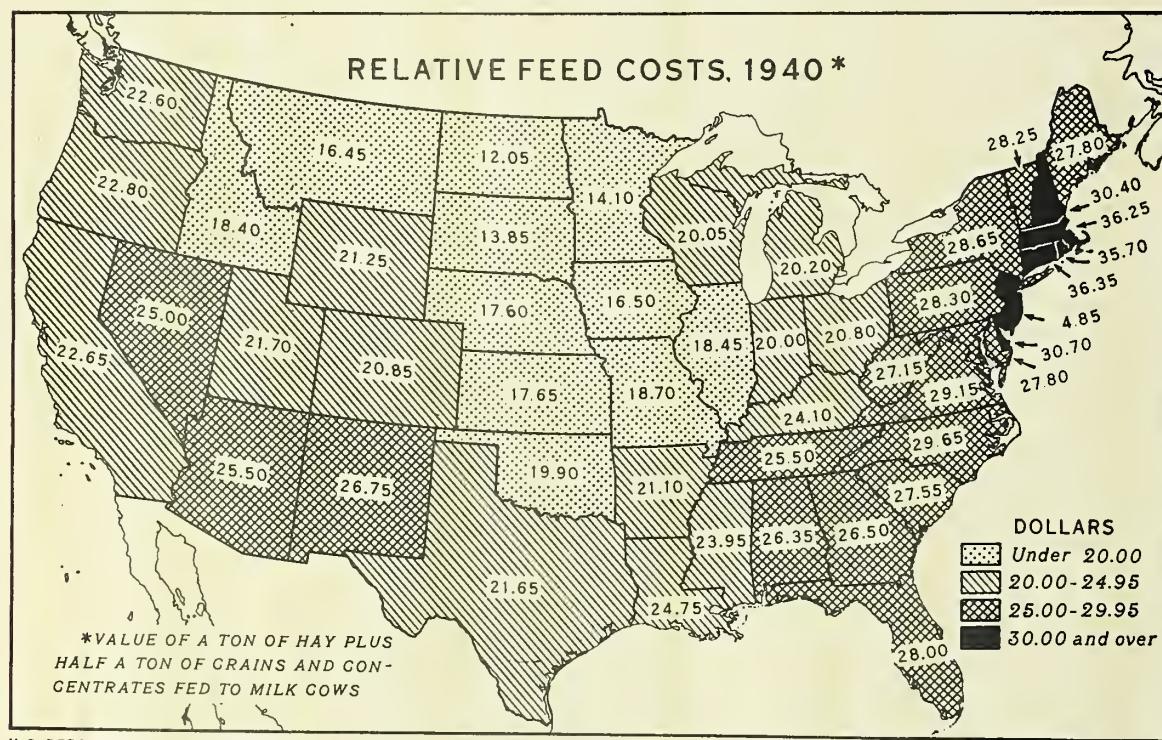
2/ April 1940 population divided by estimated average number of milk cows on farms during year.

3/ Rough approximations to show regional variations. For hay, the mid-month prices which farmers received for loose hay were averaged for the 6 months of heaviest feeding, Jan., Feb., March, Apr., Nov. and Dec. The value shown for grain and concentrates is the average value of the "grain, including mill feeds and concentrates fed to milk cows" as reported Feb. 1 and Nov. 1 by dairy correspondents.

4/ District of Columbia population distributed 40 percent to Maryland and 60 percent to Virginia.



THE NUMBER OF PEOPLE PER MILK COW IN A STATE ROUGHLY MEASURES HOW THE DEMAND FOR DAIRY PRODUCTS COMPARES WITH THE LOCAL SUPPLY. IT THEREFORE REFLECTS FACTORS AFFECTING BOTH THE LOCAL PRICES OF MILK AND CREAM AND THE PROPORTION OF THE MILK THAT CAN BE SOLD FOR HIGH VALUE PURPOSES. WHERE THERE WERE MORE THAN 8 TIMES AS MANY PEOPLE AS THERE WERE MILK COWS ON FARMS IN 1940, MILK FOR FLUID CONSUMPTION WAS THE PRINCIPAL DAIRY PRODUCT SOLD AND THE RETURNS OBTAINED BY FARMERS FROM ALL THEIR SALES OF DAIRY PRODUCTS AVERAGED 63.5 CENTS PER POUND OF BUTTERFAT IN THE MILK. IN STATES WHERE THE NUMBER OF PEOPLE WAS LESS THAN 4 TIMES THE NUMBER OF COWS, RETURNS AVERAGED 35 CENTS PER POUND OF BUTTERFAT.



ALTHOUGH THERE ARE WIDE REGIONAL VARIATIONS IN THE PRICES OF HAY, FEED GRAIN AND FEEDSTUFFS, THE COMBINED VALUES PER UNIT OF HAY AND FEED NORMALLY SHOW ABOUT THE SAME REGIONAL PATTERN AS DO THE RETURNS PER UNIT WHICH FARMERS RECEIVE FROM SALES OF DAIRY PRODUCTS. HOWEVER, THERE ARE USUALLY VARIOUS LOCAL AND TEMPORARY IRREGULARITIES DUE TO THE MORE RAPID CHANGES IN ACTUAL OR PROSPECTIVE FEED SUPPLIES THAN IN FEEDING. THUS, DURING 1940, FEED COSTS WERE UNUSUALLY LOW IN NORTH DAKOTA AND SOME OTHER PORTIONS OF THE FORMER DROUGHT AREA. CHANGES IN CROP PROSPECTS, IN PRICE LEVELS AND IN FOREIGN TRADE ARE NOW CAUSING NEW CHANGES IN RELATIVE PRICES.